Newport Mercury.

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Newport Mercury.

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TERMS.

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Wm. & J.H. Barber,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind in use in Town and Country consisting of Geographies of every kind, viz. Morse's, Cummings, Wooderidge's and Parse's do. ;—Colburn's Arithmetic ; Smith's and Murray's Grammar :—Alden's, Webster's, Murray's and Cumming's Spelling-Books, &c. &c.

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Of every description, and price.

LIKEWISE,

Writing Paper from $20 to $3 per ream : Letter Do. of various kinds ; and Wrapping Paper.

November 27th, 1830.

For Sale,

THE well-known FARM, the residence of the late SAMUEL ELAM, Esq. in Portsmouth (R.I.) containing about 140 Acres of first quality Land.—The buildings are many, and in good repair.—This Farm is inferior to but few in this Country, and is every way calculated for a pleasing residence for a Gentleman.—It will be sold with or without the Stock, tools, and Household Furniture, as may be wished, and the Payments will be made convenient to the Purchaser.—For terms, apply to BORDEN SLOCUM, Esq. near Durfee's Tavern.

Portsmouth, R. I. Feb. 9, 1831.

For Sale,

A FARM in Portsmouth about 10 miles from Newport, situated on the road leading to the Bridge, formerly owned, and now occupied by Capt. *Edward Tayer.*—Said Farm contains 34 Acres, and is divided by stone walls into 10 lots—and has on it a Brick two-story Dwelling-House, and other buildings, all in good repair.—An undisputable title will be given, and possession delivered upon, on the 25th March next. For terms, &c. apply to

BENJAMIN JAMES.

Newport, Jan. 15.

TO RENT,

and Possession given the 25th March next

THE well-known FARM, on the South end of Prudence Island, formerly owned by Daniel Chase, containing about 100 Acres, with a Brick Dwelling-House, and out-houses in good repair.—Said FARM is also *FOR SALE*, and Proposals for Purchase or Renting, will be immediately attended to, upon application at the R. I. Union Bank, Newport.

N. G. BOSS, *Cashier.*

Jan. 15, 1831.

Farms at Auction.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION On *FRIDAY, March 25th*, 1831, *at One o'clock P. M. on the premises*, (*if fair, if not, the first fair day after.*)

TWO FARMS adjoining, situate in Little-Compton, between the West road and the sea, near Church's Cove, so called ; One containing by estimation 50 Acres, meadow and tillage ;—The other containing by estimation 76 Acres of meadow, orchard, tillage and pasture, and a comfortable Dwelling-House and out-buildings on each, and a good privilege for the sea manure on both.—*ALSO*, A Pasture Lot, lying east of the road, containing by estimation 27 Acres, and two salt meadows containing 15 Acres. The Farms will be sold with or without the Lots, as will best suit purchasers.—The fertility of soil, and beauty of situation, is too well known to require comments.

ISAAC WILBOUR.

Little Compton, Feb. 17.

FOR SALE,

70 Bbls. PILOT BREAD,—Apply at the Brewery.

Newport, Jan. 15.

Fresh Malaga Fruit.

BUNCH, Muscatel, and Cask RAISINS, Grapes and Lemons, just received per Sch'r Minos, and for Sale, by GEORGE ENGS.

Newport, Dec. 11.

NEW GOODS.

Wm. James Tilley,

HAS JUST OPENED,

A FEW pieces brown, blue, and mixed BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES, and some bleached and unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, cheap. He has 200 bushels of Rhode Island CAOL, which he will sell at 25 cents the bushel.

Newport, Feb. 5.

WANTED,

A VESSEL to take 60 Hhds. of N. E. RUM, on Freight, to Charleston, (S. C.)—Apply to H. BULL or J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE.

Newport, Feb. 12.

FOR SALE,

THE Subscriber being about to relinquish the FARMING Business, offers for Sale, a number of good Cows, Oxen and Young Cattle.—Apply at the Charity Farm, in Middletown, to

AUGUSTUS PECKHAM.

Middletown, Feb. 10, 1831.

WANTED

BY THE SAVINGS' BANK,

A FEW SHARES in either of the Banks in this Town, Providence, or Fall River.

Newporte, Sept. 18.

NOTICE

THE Subscribers having purchased the right from SAMUEL DURFEE, the Patentee, for the exclusive right of making and constructing, for the Towns of Newport, Middletown and Portsmouth, a new and useful improvement of the mode of preventing Water and cold from passing under outer doors, called by said DURFEE "*The Door Fender*," which improvement has been used in Providence and other Towns, and highly approved, give notice, that they will attend to constructing the same, in said Towns, on liberal terms.

WILLIAM WEEDEN,
JOHN L. BARKER.

Newport, Jan. 15.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors against the Estate of

EDWARD SIMMONS,

late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the date hereof being allowed for receiving said claims, we will attend at the Office of Henry Y. Cranston, on the last Saturdays in June and July, and the first Saturday in August, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose aforesaid.

HENRY BULL,
WILLIAM S. NICHOLS, } *Commiss'rs*
JOHN WILLIAMS, jun.

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

HENRY Y. CRANSTON, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Feb. 7. 1831.

TO LET.—The tract of land belonging to the above estate, situated near the Wind Mills, having upon it a convenient barn, will be leased at auction on the 25th inst. at 11 o'clock, on the premises, for one year, unless sooner let by private contract. This tract of land is well fenced, and is very rich, and has always been cultivated in the best farmer-like style.—For terms apply to

HENRY Y. CRANSTON.

Newport, Feb. 7.

PROBATE NOTICES

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 7. 1831.

WHEREAS application for Administration de bonis non, with the Will annexed, to be appointed on the Estate of ELISHA COGGESHALL, late of Newport, deceased.—It is ordered by the Court, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport on the first Monday of March next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury,) to all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.

By Order,
B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, Feb. 14th

WHEREAS an Instrument of Writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of RICHARD THOMAS, late of Portsmouth, dec. with a Codicil thereunto annexed, was this day presented for Probate, and Letters Testementary thereon.—It is ordered, That the consideration thereof, be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Inn of Oliver D. Green, in said Portsmouth, on the second Monday of March next, at One o'clock P. M.—and also that previous notice be given, (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested in said Estate, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

By Order,
RICHARD SHERMAN, jun. *Probate Clerk.*

Poetry.

FROM THE WINTER'S WREATH.

SONG OF DELOS.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

A song was heard of old—a low sweet song,
On the blue seas by Delos* : from that isle,
The Sun-God's own domain, a gentle girl,
Gentle—yet all inspired of soul, of mien,
Lit with a life too periously bright—
Was borne away to die. How beautiful
Seems this world to the dying!—but for *her*,
The child of beauty and of poesy,
And of soft Grecian skies—oh! who may dream
Of all that from *her* changeful eye flashed forth,
Or glanced more quivering thro' starry tears,
As on her land's rich vision, lane o'er lane
Coloured with loving light—she gazed her last,
Her young life's last, that hour! From her pale brow
And burning cheek she threw the ringlets back,
And bending forward—as the spirit swayed
The reed-like form still to the shore beloved,
Breathed the swan-music of her wild farewell
O'er dancing waves :—"Oh! linger yet," she cried ;
"Oh! linger, linger on the oar,
Oh! pause upon the deep!
That I may gaze at once, once more,
Where floats the golden day o'er lane and steep,
Never so brightly smiled mine own sweet shore;
Oh! linger, linger on the parting oar!

"I see the laurels fling back showers
Of soft light still on many a shrine,
I see the path to haunts of flowers
Through the dim olives lead its gleaming line,
I hear the sound of flutes—a swell of song—
Mine is too low to reach that joyous throng!

"Oh! linger, linger on the oar,
Beneath my native sky!
Though breathing from the radiant shore
Voices of youth too sweetly wander by!
Mine hath no part in all their summer mirth,
Yet back they call me to the laughing earth.

"A fatal gift hath been thy dower,
Lord of the Lyre! to me ;
With song & wreath from bower to bower,
Sisters went bounding like young Oreads free ;
While I, thro' long, long voiceless hours apart,
Have lain and listened to my beating heart.

"Now, wasted by the inborn fire,
I sink to early rest ;
The ray that hit the incense pyre,
Leaves unto death its temple in my breast,
—O sunshine, skies, rich flowers! too soon I go,
While round me thus triumphantly we glow!

"Bright isle! might but thine echoes keep
A tone of my farewell,
One tender accent low and deep,
Shrined 'midst thy founts and haunted rocks to dwell!
Might my last breath send music to thy shore!
—Oh! linger, seamen, linger on the oar!"

* It will be remembered, that this beautiful Island was sacred to the ancient Greeks, from having been the birth place of Apollo and Diana. None were borne or died there—the mothers and the dying were carried to the neighboring islet of Rhane. Solemn expeditions, with much priestly pomp, were frequently made from Athens to enforce this ordinance, particularly to propitiate the gods in time of calamity. Our era refers to the celebrated lustration, at time of the Peloponnessian war, during the plague of Athens.

EXPEDITION OF COLUMBUS.

An extract from Mr. IRVING's new work, "Life and Voyages of the Companions of Columbus," giving an account of the writer's visit to *Palos*, has appeared in several of the papers ; but the subject is so attractive, and the style so captivating, that we cannot refrain from copying the following. At the point when we commence our extract, Mr. Irving had proceeded in company with Don Juan Fernandez Pinzon, a descendant of one of the Companions of the Great Discoverer, to visit the port where the expedition was fitted out. The Hacienda mentioned is a country seat of Don Juan, near Palos, his usual residence being at Moguer, a little city about a league from Palos, and which has withdrawn to itself the principal part of its inhabitants.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

"We drove along the flat grounds bordering the Tinto. The river was on our right, while on the left was a range of hills, jutting out into promontories, one beyond the other, and covered with vineyards and fig-trees. The weather was serene, the air soft and balmy, and the landscape of that gentle kind calculated to put one in a quiet and happy humour. We passed close by the skirts of Palos, and drove to the Hacienda, which is situated at some little distance from the village, between it and the river. The house is a low stone building, well whitewashed, and of great length ; one end being fitted up as a summer residence, with saloons, bedrooms, and a domestic chapel ; and the other as a bodega, or magazine for the reception of the wine produced on the estate.

The house stands on a hill, amidst vineyards, which are supposed to cover a part of the site of the ancient town of Palos, now shrunk to a miserable village. Beyond these vineyards, on the crest of a distant hill, are seen the white walls of the convent of La Rabida, rising above a dark wood of pine trees.

Below the hacienda, flows the river Tinto, on which Columbus embarked. It is divided by a low tongue of land, or rather the sand-bar of Saltes, from the river Odiel, with which it soon mingles its waters, and flows on to the ocean. Beside this sand bar, where the channel of the river runs deep, the squadron of Columbus was anchored, and from hence he made sail on the morning of his departure.

The soft breeze that was blowing scarcely ruffled the surface of this beautiful river : two of the picturesque barks, called mysticks, with long latteen sails, were gliding down it. A little aid of the imagination might suffice to picture them as the light caravels of Columbus, sallying forth on their eventful expedition while the distant bells of the town of Huelva, which were ringing melodiously, might be supposed as cheering the voyagers with a farewell peel.

I cannot express to you what were my feelings on treading the shore which had once been animated by the bustle of departure, and whose sands had been printed by the last footstep of Columbus. The solemn and sublime nature of the event that had followed, together with the fate and fortune of those concerned in it, filled the mind with vague yet melancholy ideas. It was like viewing the silent and empty stage of some great drama when all the actors had departed. The very aspect of the landscape, so tranquilly beautiful, had an effect upon me, and as I paced the deserted shore by the side of a descendant of one of the discoverers, I felt my heart swelling with emotions, and my eyes filling with tears.

What surprised me was to find no semblance of a seaport ; there was neither wharf nor landing-place—nothing but a naked river bank, with the hulk of a ferry-boat, which I was told carried passengers to Huelva, lying high and dry on the sands, deserted by the tide. Palos, though it has doubtless dwindled away from its former size, can never have been important as to extent and population. If it possessed warehouses on the beach they have disappeared. It is at present a mere village of the poorest kind, and lies near a quarter of a mile from the river, in a hollow among hills. It contains a few hundred inhabitants, who subsist principally by labouring in the fields and vineyards. Its race of merchants and mariners is extinct. There are no vessels belonging to the place, nor any show of traffic, excepting at the season of fruit and wine, when a few mystics and other light barks anchor in the river to collect the produce of the neighborhood. The people are totally ignorant, and it is probable that the greater part of them scarce know even the name America.—Such is the place from whence sallied forth the enterprize for the discovery of the Western World!

We were now summoned to breakfast in a little saloon of the hacienda. The table was covered with natural luxuries produced upon the spot—fine purple and muscatel grapes from the adjacent vineyard, delicious melons from the garden, and generous wines made on the estate. The repast was heightened by the genial manners of my hospitable host, who appeared to possess the most enviable cheerfulness of spirit and simplicity of heart.

After breakfast we set off in the calesa to visit the Convent of La Rabida, which is about half a league distant. The road for a part of the way lay through the vineyards and was deep and sandy. The calassero had been at his wit's end to conceive what motive a stranger like myself apparently travelling for mere amusement, could have in coming so far to see so miserable a place as Palos, which he set down as one of the very poorest places in the whole world ; but this additional toil and struggle through deep sand to visit the old Convent of La Rabida completed his confusion—'Hombre! exclaimed he, 'es una ruina! no hay mas que dos frailes!'—'Zounds! why it's a ruin! there are only two friars there!' Don Juan laughed, and told, him that I had come all the way from Seville precisely to see that old ruin and those two friars. The calassero made the Spaniard's last reply when he is perplexed—he shrugged his shoulders and crossed himself.

After ascending a hill and passing through the skirts of a straggling pine wood, we arrived in front of the convent. It stands in a bleak and solitary situation, on the brow of a rocky height or promontory, overlooking to the west a wide range of sea and land bounded by the frontier mountains of Portugal, about eight leagues distant. The convent is shut out from a view of the vineyard of Palos by the gloomy forest of pines which I have mentioned, which cover the promontory to the east, and darken the whole landscape in that direction.

There is nothing remarkable in the architecture of the convent ; part of it is Gothic, but the edifice, having been frequently repaired, and being whitewashed, according to a universal custom in Andalusa, inherited from the Moors, it has not that venerable aspect which might be expected from its antiquity

We alighted at the gate where Columbus, when a poor pedestrian, a stranger in the land, asked bread and water for his child! As long as the convent stands, this must be a spot calculated to awaken the most thrilling interest. The gate remains apparently in near the same state as at the time of his visit, but there is no longer a porter at hand to administer to the wants of the wayfarer. The door stood wide open, and admitted us into a small court yard. From thence we passed through a Gothic portal into the chapel, without seeing a human being. We then traversed two interior cloisters equally vacant and silent, and bearing a look of neglect and dilapidation. From an open window we had a peep at what had once been a garden, but that had also gone to ruin ; the walls were broken and thrown down, a few shrubs and a scattered fig-tree or two were all the traces of cultivation that remained.—We passed through the long dormitories but the cells were shut up & abandoned : we saw no living thing except a solitary cat stealing across a distant corridor, which fled in a panic at the unusual sight of strangers. At length, after patrolling nearly the whole of the empty building to the echo of our own footsteps, we came to where the door of a cell, being partly open, gave us the sight of a monk within, seated at a table writing. He rose and received us with much civility, and conducted us to the superior, who was reading in an adjacent cell. They were both rather young men, and, together with a novviciate and a lay brother who officiated as cook, formed the whole community of the convent.

Don Juan Fernandez communicated to them the object of my visit and my desire also to inspect the archives of the convent to find if there was any record of the sojourn of Columbus. They informed us that the archives had been entirely destroyed by the French. The younger monk, however, who had perused them, had a vague recollection of various particulars concerning the transactions of Columbus at Palos, his visit to the convent, and the sailing of the expedition. From all that he recalled, however, it appeared to me that all the information on the subject contained in the archives, had been extracted from Herrera, and other well known authors.

The monk was talkative and eloquent, and soon diverged from the subject of Columbus to one which he considered of infinitely greater importance—the miraculous image of the Virgin possessed by their convent, and known by the name of Our Lady of La Rabida."

Advantages of the Middle Station in Society.—The wisdom of the prayer of Agur must be admitted even by those who do not acknowledge the authority of the book in which it is contained.—The eligibility of the middle station of life is become almost proverbial, and is the conclusion which a candid inquiry can hardly fail to lead to ; and that either upon the religious and moral views on which Agur founds his preference, or in regard to mere physical enjoyments. That it is preferable to a state of poverty, none will be found to question ; that it is preferable to a state of great affluence is a doctrine that will not be relished by the ambitious and worldly-minded. But the philosopher, who considers the temptations to indolence and dissipation which affluence affords, and which are so seldom effectually resisted, and that want of relish for social and innocent enjoyments which is the frequent effect of an unrestrained course of enjoyment, can hardly fail to concur in Agur's supplication. This leads us to desire, that as large a proportion of mankind as possible be placed in the middle station of life, neither very rich nor very poor. Under this class several descriptions of men are comprehended, those who enjoy a moderate competency from landed or other property, the greater part of those engaged in commerce, or who gain a livelihood by following the liberal professions, many who are employed in manufactures, but who are occupied in superintending others rather than in manual labor.—These persons are not idle, but their employments are not servile or incessant, and they have leisure and opportunities for intellectual improvement.—Though something is deducted, by the existence of this class, from the quantity of manual labor performed, the loss is fully repaid by their exertion in superior occupations, from which all ranks derive advantage. But all cannot and ought not to be in the middle station. Such equality, were it practicable, which it is not, in civilized society, would be subversive of social order and happiness.—[Hamilton's Progress of Society.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22.

LATE & IMPORTANT from EUROPE

By the Packet ship Pacific, Capt. Crocker, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 16th, and Liverpool to the 17th January. Their contents are very interesting. We have made selections as far as our limits would admit.

The most important article to America contained in the papers by this arrival, is the information that the boundary question, which was referred to the King of the Netherlands—is at length settled. In the second edition of the London Courier of Saturday, 15th January, we find the following article:

Hague, Jan. 10.—Their Excellencies Sir Charles Bagot, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, and Mr. Preble, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of North America, have this morning received from the hands of his Majesty, the Act which declares the decision given by his Majesty, as umpire, in differences between Great Britain and the United States, respecting the determination of the frontiers of their respective territories.

The London Journals, even to the latest dates, are crowded with accounts of the state of the country—being copious extracts from the various provincial papers—together with reports of the trials of rioters and incendiaries at the Special Sessions. It would be impossible from their great length to go into detail—but from a hasty perusal of these accounts, it appears that the agricultural districts are in the greatest state of alarm and disquietude. Of those rioters lately condemned, some executions have taken place, and some reprieves granted.

Parliament being adjourned, and the engrossing topics being the proceedings and trials in the provincial towns—and the disturbed state of Ireland on the subject of the repeal of the Union—and the distress among the poor of that country we find nothing else worthy of special comment.

But in Ireland, unhappy Ireland, agitation is on her own soil, and works [illegible] and distractively—O'Connell is proceeding to the utmost extremities without over-stepping the line of demarcation between law and rebellion. The [illegible] has issued proclamations, and O'Connell has done the like.

The French government keeps within the bounds which reason and policy have laid down for it, implying, with much judgment, that it will support the independence of the Belgians, but will not so [illegible] itself as to incur the charge of [illegible] desire to extend its territory. [illegible] other words, it awaits the [illegible] political changes, but abstains [illegible] the aggressor.

The King of Holland appears determined to have recourse to arms to re-[illegible] Belgium.

Connected with the difficulties of choosing a King the Belgians first thought of a Catholic Prince. Prince Otho of Bavaria. France says to them.—"Choose him—the selection is good."—And the Belgians have despatched a [illegible] to Munich. It is a question whether the King of Bavaria will accept it for his son.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a [illegible] Proclamation" against the Poles, and Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 16th says that "all the foreign writers [illegible] have any liberty of opinion seem to [illegible] in one sentiment—that [illegible] out of the insurrection [illegible] who once kindled in the central position of Europe, it seems most probable that the flame will spread, from the natural contagion of [illegible], and the proximity of all the materials of combustion, through every State on the Continent." A different sentiment appears, however, to be entertained by the London Courier, as will be seen by reference to one of our extracts.

The latest accounts from Warsaw are to the 31st of December. The Poles appear to be taking vigorous measures [illegible] the hostile pre-[illegible] progress had caused the [illegible] with Russia, by the [illegible] of [illegible] and Brzese, to be [illegible]. Some of the horses intended [illegible] into the [illegible] other detach-[illegible] had arrived at Warsaw.

The [illegible], of the 15th of January, says:—

"The Dutch papers supply us with intelligence [illegible] more warlike than usual. [illegible] has been for some time [illegible] the borders, but it now seems somewhat serious. Maestricht appears to be attacked by the Belgians, and [illegible] merely to defend it. We suppose, however, that the Great Powers will interfere to prevent [illegible] useless warfare, but it is rather surprising that the negociations are lingering so long."

[illegible] of the same date holds [illegible] with regard to the present [illegible] affairs, which has [illegible] tendency than [illegible]

[illegible] very intimate [illegible] understanding between the great Powers on the subject of Belgium, and with reference to the state of the Continent generally, is by no means satisfactory, and that the slightest circumstance of an unfavorable nature would probably, in the present disposition of Austria, Russia and Prussia, lead to war. We have taken some pains to ascertain how far this statement is well founded, and we are happy to find that, although there are, as may be well imagined, *many prejudices* yet to conquer, no serious apprehensions of an unfavorable result to the discussions and negociations now in progress is felt by those who are best acquainted with the intricacies of the subject. It has been stated to us, in a quarter likely to be well informed, that the good understanding between France and this country has not for a moment been interrupted, and that the firm tone adopted by the British Cabinet has had the desired effect upon the Dutch and Belgians.

Many rumors were afloat in London and Paris early in January which led to a hope that the difference between Russia and Poland would be brought to a happy termination—that the rage of the Autocrat had subsided—that from the oath he swore, he had relented—that the deputation sent by the Poles to St. Petersburgh would be well received. From the papers before us, the Poles, it appears, will never submit; the utmost enthusiasm prevails amongst them, and a sanguinary conflict must ensue—perhaps not before spring—but come it will, and we cannot conceal the fears which we entertain for the brave and opressed Poles.

At the latest dates, no decisive intelligence had been received in London, relative to the operations of the Russian army in Poland, though the arrivals thence bring advices two days later.—Under these circumstances it must be concluded that the account published of an engagement, and the defeat of the Russians, is unfounded.

A letter of the 30th ult. from Warsaw, contains the following:—"A report is current that the Emperor Nicholas has fixed the 8th of January for the entrance of the Russian army into Poland: that the Lithuanian corps is concentrating at Sokolka, and that the Polish officers who belong to it will be sent to other repiments. We also learn that several persons, who were suspected by the government, both in Lithuania and Volhynia, have been removed into the interior of Russia. On the 27th Dec. there were under arms in the district of Kalish, 18,343 men; in the district of Willez, 19,176, and in that of Petrican, 19,192 men—total, 56,542, exclusive of the cavalry and the Volunteer Chasseurs. The first division of infantry, and the first division of foot artillery, have just marched for the frontiers, undes the command of Gen. Krokowiesy."

In the London Times of the 15th Jan. (under the "City head") we find the following paragraph.

The embarrassments of the great house of Lafitte & Co. of Paris, have been a leading topic with the commercial letters, and the subject of general conversation on Change. One thing is certain, that the affairs of the house are being wound up, and that the minister is about to retire from any further share in it. The result of such liquidation is necessarily a matter of uncertainty, and on that head the statements so far differ, that while some estimate the fortune which will remain to the minister at 500,000*l*, others declare the excess not *likely to equal a tenth part* of that sum; or even express doubt whether there will be any surplus at all. The business of the house, it is supposed, will go on as usual, though it is out of the question that it can ever regain its former eminence in the commercial world.

The Swiss Diet have published a Declaration in the name of the 22, confederated Cantons, 'that in the event of a war breaking out among the neighboring Powers, it has resolved to maintain the strictest neutrality.'

Liverpool, Jan 17.—The struggle between the Irish Government and Mr. O'Connell is becoming extreme active. Affairs in the island appear to be rapidly drawing to a crisis. It is impossible, indeed, that the agitation which now disturbs the peace of Ireland can long continue. Either the Government must put down the agitation, or the agitation will attempt to put down Government.

London, Jan. 13.—All doubt or conjecture as to the course which the Emperor of Russia intends to pursue respecting Poland is now at an end. The Autocrat has issued a manifesto, which leaves the Poles no alternative but unconditional submission, or military execution. The *hurra* of vengeance which he uttered among his warlike nobility when he first received the intelligence of the insurrection at Warsaw, is now resounding through the empire, and if echoed by the people as it was by the Court, may be considered as the prelude to an exterminating Polish invasion.

Though prepared for a declaration of war against Poland, probably neither the Poles themselves, nor any other European nation, were prepared or the assertion of such arrogant pretentions, or the employment of such sanguinary menaces as his document contains. The "rebels" are spoken of as "struck with the fear of approaching chastisement, yet daring to think of victory for some moments, and to propose conditions to their legitimate masters."—These "traitors are to be put down in a single decisive battle, and their treason is to be punished. When any autocrat, from Czar Peter down to Czar Nicholas, appeals to God as the defender of the legitimate cause, and denounces the punishment of treason, there is no doubt that hypocrisy is to be the cover to every excess of violence and atrocity.

The cruel derision of demanding gratitude from the Poles for such "peace and prosperity" as they enjoyed under the despotism of the Grand Duke Constantine, adds unbearable insult to those manifold oppressions which provoked and justified the insurrection.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, Monday, Feb. 14, 1831.

Mr. Robbins presented a memorial from Rhode-Island, against the removal of the Southern Indians.

Mr. Woodbury, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for a drawback of duty on imported foreign Iron.

After which the Senate went into consideration of Executive business, and then adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

Various memorials were presented against the removal of the Southern Indians.

The sense of the Senate was taken on Mr. Grundy's resolution, as modified by the amendment of Mr Livingston, which goes to declare, the Special Committee on Inquiry have no authority to inquire into the causes why the Postmaster Gen. dismissed his Deputies; and the resolution was carried by a vote of 24 to 21.

The following resolution offered on Monday by Mr Frelinghuysen, was taken up and agreed to, 43 to 3.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be required to inform the Senate whether the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers," passed the 30th March, 1802, have been fully complied with on the part of the United States Government; and if they have not, that he inform the Senate of the reasons that have induced the Government to decline the enforcement of the said act.

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business.

Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Mr. Dickerson, from the Committee on Manufactures, to which was referred the bill to reduce and fix the duties on sugars imported into the United States, made a special report, and stated that, when the bill came up, he was instructed to move its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill from the House, making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year 1831, with sundry amendments, which were read and ordered to be printed.

The resolution submitted by Mr Woodbury relative to Consuls was taken up and and agreed to.

Several private and local bills were considered as in Committee of the Whole and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; after which the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 17.

Mr. Burnet laid before the Senate a letter from the Governor of the State of Ohio, transmitting a law passed by the General Assembly of the said State, entitled "An act for the preservation and repair of the U. S. Road" within the limits of that State.

The act was accordingly laid on the table till to-morrow.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in the consideration of Executive business.

Friday, Feb. 18.

Mr. Burnet, agreeably to the notice he had given, introduced a bill declaratory of the assent of Congress to the act of the General Assembly of Ohio, relative to the National road in that state.—The general appropriation bill for the support of Government was taken up for consideration, and the several amendments to it were discussed till a late hour.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Monday, Feb. 14.

The House were exclusively occupied in the consideration of petitions, Mr. Everett having succeeded in bringing on the discussion, on the petition of the inhabitants of Berkshire, enforcing the necessity of preserving the sanctity of our treaties with the indians. Great opposition was made to the taking up of the subject, and an attempt was made to prevent it by a demand of the question of consideration—which after some discussion on a point of order, was agreed to—the vote being, ayes 101, noes 93. The House therefore agreed to go into the discussion of the question. Mr. Everett then spoke in defence of his motion. The House adjourned before he had concluded.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

The bill for the relief of Susan Decatur was taken up, on the motion of Mr. Doddridge, for the reconsideration of the former vote on the subject, and on the question of engrossment for a third reading, it was rejected by a vote of 99 to 90.

The bill providing for distributing the sum obtained by the Treaty with Denmark was amended, and ordered to a third reading.—adj.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

The Naval Committee reported a bill to increase the pay of Captains and Masters Commandant in the Navy.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill for the relief of certain importers of foreign merchandise.

The House wense into Committee of the Whole on the bill supplementary to the act of 1828, for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution.

After a long debate, it was passed to a third reading by a vote of 126 to 43

A communication was received from the President giving the desired information relative to the seizure of American vessels by the Portuguese blockading squadron off Terceira.

After passing several private bills, the House adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 17.

The various bills ordered to be engrossed were read a third time and passed.

On the passage of the bill supplementary to an act entitled an Act for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution. The Ayes and Noes were ordered.

Mr. Trezvant moved to recommit the bill with instructions to inquire into the amount which the provisions of the Bill would require to be appropriated, and whether such payment could be made out of the Treasury without postponing the payment of the public debt.

Some discussion took place, which was cut short by a demand for the previous question—Ayes 90.

The question on the passage of the bill was then put and decided in the affirmative Ayes 130. Noes 62.

On motion of Mr. Mc Duffie, the rule was suspended for the purpose of taking up the appropriation bills. The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Clay in the chair

The several appropriation bills were then passed to a third reading, and the House adjourned.

Friday Feb. 18.

Appropriation Bills—Mr. McDuffie moved to suspend the rule confining this day and to-morrow to acting on private bills in order to take up the Appropriation Bills—Military, Naval, Fortifications and Harbors. Mr. Drayton moved to amend the motion by adding the Engineer Appropriation Bill. The question suspending the rule was then agreed to. Ayes 95, Noes 42.

The House then took up the Bill making appropriations for the Naval Service for 1831. The amendments made in committee were concurred in, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time tomorrow.

The House then took up the bill making appropriations for Military Service for the 1831. The amendments made in Committee were concurred in; an amendment moved by Mr. Drayton to increase the appropriation for armaments to the fortifications from one to two hundred thousand dollars, was rejected. The ayes and noes having been ordered. Ayes 69 Noes 80. The bill was ordered to a third reading.—The House then took up the bill for improving certain harbors, and Mr. Jennings moved to recommit the bill, which motion was rejected.

On the call of Mr. Lee, the ayes and noes were ordered on its engrossment. Some discussion took place on this bill, when the question was put on the engressment, and decided in the affirmative. Ayes 114 Noes 45,

The several appropriation bills were then passed, and the House adjourned.

The Future Destiny of Colombia.—This is a hard matter to speak of with certainty, and the Colombians are as ignorant concerning it as ourselves. The most probable arrangement is a Confederation of the three governments into which the country is now divided, viz. Venezuela, the Centre, and the South, in such a manner as to secure a mutual co operation in case of foreign invasion, a uniformity of commercial duties, and a joint action in their intercourse with foreign powers. Nothing, however, will prevent a closer union, after the manner of the United States, unless it be the obstinacy of Paez and his satellights.—The Gaceta de Carthagena of Dec. 26th contains the following paragraph relating to this subject: "We are of opinion that immediately after the whole Republic is made acquainted with the death of its Founder, a Colombian Convention ought to be convoked, which in accordance with the provision of the last Constituent Congress in their decree of 3rd May last, shall assemble in the town of Santa Rosa. If, contrary to all expectation, the people of Venezuela should refuse to send their Deputies, the Convention will be composed of the Representatives of the South and the Centre; and if the people of the South should also refuse to concur, those of the Centre will meet and organize the country in the manner which circumstances may render expedient, adopting the institutions most acceptable the general will." The present chief of Venezuela is Gen. Paez; of the Centre, Gen. Urdaneta; of the South, Gen. Flores.—*N. Y Journal of Commerce.*

The Mercury.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB 26 1831

INTERESTING POLITICAL DOCUMENT.—The Washington Telegraph of the 17th inst. contains the entire contents of the pamphlet, which has been so long expected from the Vice President of the U. S. explanatory of the misunderstanding that exists between him and the President. It occupies more than 20 columns and our limits will not admit of our laying any thing more than a brief abstract of its contents, before our readers.

The correspondence is prefaced by a dignified appeal from Mr. Calhoun, to the People of the United States.

Then follow the Letters, in the following order:—

No. I. is a letter from Mr. Lumpkin of Georgia, to Mr. Calhoun, enclosing an extract of a letter from D. Newman to him covering a copy of Wm. H. Crawford's letter to A. Balch of Nashville.

No. II. is D. Newman's letter, in which the writer says, "W. H. C. has done Mr. Calhoun a great deal of injury, as well by his private machinations as by his extensive correspondence. In addition to the letter which he wrote to Mr. Balch, he, a short time since wrote to G. W. Campbell, proposing that Tennessee should vote for a third person for the Vice-Presidency; and requested Mr. Campbell to show the letter to Gen. Jackson." This letter is dated Jan. 8th, 1829.

No. III. is the letter of Mr. Crawford to A. Balch, dated Dec. 14, 1827. It alludes to the visit made to Mr. Crawford, the summer preceding, by Messrs. Van Buren and Cambreleng; declares the writer's belief that the vote of Georgia will be given to Gen. Jackson as President; and that the only difficulty in that state, is, that if Jackson should be elected, Calhoun will come into power. It accuses Mr. Calhoun of bandying about the terms "military chieftain" more flippantly than even Mr. Clay, and states that Mr. Calhoun's family friends were still more active in giving it currency. Mr. Crawford declares unequivocally that he knew *personally* that Mr. Calhoun favored Mr. Adams's pretensions, till Mr. Clay declared for him." This letter to Mr. Balch is authorised by the writer to show to Gen. Jackson.

Then comes the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun. The first letter is from Gen. Jackson, dated May 13, 1830, to Mr. Calhoun, enclosing a letter from W. H. Crawford to John Forsyth, dated April 30, 1830. The letter of Mr. Crawford gives an account of the discussions in the Cabinet in 1818, respecting the conduct of Gen Jackson in Florida. Mr. Calhoun is here distinctly charged with having endeavored to procure the punishment or reprimand of Jackson. Gen. Jackson announces the great surprise he felt on learning this fact from Mr. Crawford's letter, and wishes to know whether the information can be correct, and whether "any attempt seriously to affect him was moved and sustained by Mr. Calhoun in the Cabinet Council, when it was known that he (Gen. J.) was but executing the wishes of the government.

Mr. Calhoun's reply to this letter is dated May 29th, 1830, and furnishes a full and elaborate detail of the discussions in the cabinet respecting Gen. Jackson's conduct in the Seminole war, and the occurrences in Florida. He denies that Gen. Jackson could have acted according to the "wishes" of the government, and comments with some degree of severity on the General's construction of his orders from the War Department. Mr. Crawford comes in for his share of rebuke for disclosing the confidential discussions of the cabinet.

No. IV. is Gen. Jackson's reply, dated May 30, 1830.

No. V. is from Mr. Calhoun to Gen. Jackson, dated June 1, 1830.

Nos. VI. and VII. are letters between Messrs. Forsyth and Calhoun,—in which the former asks for a copy of Mr. Calhoun's letter to the President, and the latter says that it is the property of the President, who alone must determine to whom he will or will not give copies.

No. VIII. is from Mr. Calhoun to the President, enclosing the preceding correspondence with Mr. Forsyth, and claiming to be in possession of all the additional information which the President may possess, and which might be obtained of Mr. Forsyth, but which the writer thinks it would be improper to demand of Mr. F.

No. IX. embraces a correspondence between the President and Mr. Forsyth.

No. X. is from the President to Mr. Calhoun, at the close of which he says:—

"In conclusion, I have always met intimations of your having made before the Cabinet, in secret council, against me, [illegible] statements, with flat and positive denial. But I regret that instead of a negative, which I had a right to expect, I have the poignant mortification to see in your letter an admission of its truth. Understanding this matter now, I feel no interest in this altercation, and leave you and Mr. Crawford, and all concerned, to settle the affair in your own way, and now close this *correspondence forever.*"

No. XI. is Mr. Calhoun's reply, and the conclusion of the correspondence. It

most important of the series; at the close of his letter, Mr. Calhoun says:—

"It is not for me to object to the manner you may choose to close the correspondence on your part. I have no desire to prolong it. The spectacle of the first and second officer of this great republic, engaged in a correspondence of this nature, has no attraction for me, at any time, and is very far from being agreeable at this critical juncture of our affairs. I too well know what is due to my rights and self-respect in this unpleasant affair, to permit myself to be diverted into any altercation with Mr. Crawford, or any other individual, whom you may choose to consider as connected in this affair."

There is an appendix, containing extracts from the private correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Gen. Jackson, on the Seminole affair, and letters from various other distinguished gentlemen. Among these, are letters from Messrs. M'Duffie, Wirt, J. Q. Adams, and B. W. Crowninshield.

CONGRESS.

On Thursday next, the Session of the present Congress will terminate.—The appropriation Bills passed the House on Friday, and were probably taken up in the Senate on Monday last.—A great mass of public business yet remains to be acted on.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By arrivals at New-York, London dates to the 16th Jan. have been received.—Under our foreign head, will be found an abstract of their principal contents.

The Manifesto of the Emperor of Russia appears to have received in Poland with great indignation.

France appears tranquil; and is at the same time preparing for the worst. Soult, the War Minister is said to maintain in the Councils, a decided war tone.

MR. RANDOLPH.—The following article from the Richmond Enquirer of the 17th inst. confirms the statement that Mr. Randolph will be a candidate for the next Congress:—

"We understand, that a letter has been just received from London, stating that Mr. Randolph's health was improved—and that he should return to St Petersburgh in the Spring.—We also understand, a letter has been received from the county of Charlotte stating that a particular friend of Mr. Randolph was was at the last Court of that County, and remarked to the writer, that he had received a short time since a letter from Mr. R. desiring him to announce him (Mr. R.) as a candidate for Congress—that it would not be in his power to attend the elections in the Spring—but that he would return to the United States, in time to take his place in Congress, in case of his election. There can, indeed, be no doubt of the fact—as another letter has been received in this city from the friend of Mr. R. who states his public annunciation, at the last Charlotte Court, of Mr. R.'s being a candidate for Congress.

SMALL COINS.—The Boston Transcript of Thursday last, says—

"The attempt to depreciate the value of the small Spanish coins and introduce into more general circulation the dimes and half dimes of the U. S. Mint, is likely to prove abortive.

We understand that the Branch Bank received them this morning at the old rates, and that orders have been given at the Custom House to the same effect.

STEAM-BOAT WASHINGTON.—It will be seen, by the advertisement, that the Steam-Boat Washington, commences her regular trips this day, for New-York.

COM. CREIGHTON.

We learn from the National Gazette, that the General Naval Court Martial, assembled at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, for the trial of Commodore John O. Creighton, having completed the same, adjourned on Thursday, the 17th inst. *sine die.*

We may infer from this, that Com. C. has been acquitted, as we believe it is not customary for Courts Martial to adjourn where a sentence of condemnation has been rendered, until the sentence has been returned to them, approved, by the proper authority.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Sully, Capt. Pell, arrived yesterday from Havre, whence she sailed on 20th January. By this arrival we have received our regular files of Paris and Havre papers from 12th to 19th inclusive. By the papers before us, we find nothing new of a very definite character, but many and vague rumors were afloat in Paris. The all engrossing question was "Shall we have or shall we not have war?" It appears certain, that great and active preparations are making by France, Russia, Poland, Belgium, &c. to be prepared in case of emergency. It is reported that some skirmishes have taken place between the Russian and Polish van guards, in which the latter was successful. The Poles are actuated by a spirit of bravery and enthusiasm, which deserves success—they are a brave people, and should not be under the yoke of the Autocrat. In the Belgic Congress some stormy debates have taken place, but the articles of their constitution, and the question as to who shall be their king, remain undecided. It is reported that there had been a new rupture between them and the King of Holland, and the some skirmishing had taken place.

In the French Chamber of Deputies long debates still continued—and in the department of War there is great activity going on. Munitions are preparing on a large scale, and the troops of the line are said to have been ordered to take up their position on various parts of the frontiers.

A change in the Ministry is talked of. The Duke Decazes is mentioned as likely to supersede M. de Montalivet, and M. Casimir Perier, M. Laffitte.

It is also rumored that an alliance is talked of between France and Belgium. England seems—with all her internal disquiet—to profit by what is going on, on the Continent—she is providing arms and clothing for several Powers, which must give occupation to her operatives, and may be the means before long, of carrying tranquility and content into her land. Europe is certainly in a precarious state—but the *legitamates* will do all in their power to avert an eruption.

The mildness of the weather is a powerful obstacle to the commencement of the operations of the Russians against Poland. The transport of provisions by sledges is impossible, and the army would be exposed to famine.

A letter from Liege of the 14th inst speaks of an engagement having taken place between our troops and those of Saxe-Weimar, in which the latter were defeated. This intelligence, however, needs confirmation.

According to the latest accounts from the frontiers of Russia, the army destined to act against Poland, will consist of 145,000 men of infantry, 18,000 cavalry and 600 pieces of artillery, and a strong reserve will be organised to follow the main army.

Orders have been received at Toulouse, to manufacture a very large quantity of gunpowder. An immense number of cannon balls of various sizes have arrived at the arsenal.

New-York Mer. Adv. of Wednesday.

BRIGHTON MARKET,—*Monday, Feb 21.*
(Reported for the Boston Patriot.)

At Market this day, 300 Cattle, 526 Sheep, and 230 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—A little quicker and a little better than last Monday, and about the same that they were two weeks since.—We shall quote from $3 84 to 4 84: a few yokes were taken at $5, and one yoke at $5 25.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess $3 75 a 3 84, No. 1, $3 25 a 3 33.

Sheep,—We noticed one lot taken at $3 42, and two lots at 3 75; also a lot of about 90, unusually large and fat, but were not able to ascertain the exact price obtained for them, probably about $6 each.

Swine.—The only sale effected was one entire lot, to close, of 161, at about 4c: nothing doing at retail.

Prices of WOOL at Boston, Feb. 21.—Prime or Saxony Fleeces, 65 a 75 cents per lb.; American full blood washed wool, 58 to 62 cts.; do 3-4 do. 50 to 55; 1-2 do. 45 to 50; 1-4 do. 40 to 44; superfine pulled lambs, 55 to 58; 1st sort, 55 to 58; 2d do. & 3d do. none; spinning 40 to 45; common 34 to 37; Saxony, clean, 60 to 100 cents.

WOOL.—We have no material change to notice in the price of this article, since our last review. There has been a good demand for the various kinds; Fleeces are very scarce, and may be considered a shade higher; Pulled Wools are taken by the manufacturers as wanted, at the range of our quotations.

MARRIED,

In this Town on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Choules, Mr. Benjamin E. Chace of Portsmouth, to Miss Abby F. Stall, daughter of Gen. Isaac Stall of this town.

DIED,

At Jamestown on the 15th inst. Mrs. Mary Howland, widow of John Howland Esq aged 84 years.—The moral and social virtues were conspicuous in the life and character of this amiable woman. She was distinguished for the affability of her manners—for her unfailing cheerfulness—her kind and affectionate heart.—The needy and afflicted never applied to her in vain.—Long will the recollection of her virtues live in the memory of her friends.

At Bristol on the 20th inst. Mrs. Nancy Cannedy, widow of Mr. John Cannedy, formerly of this town, aged 85 years.

At Middletown on Saturday last, Mr. Charles Hall, aged 44 years.

At North-Kingstown on the 13th inst. Mr. Samuel E. Gardiner, aged 28 years.

At Plainfield, Conn. on the 29th ult. Giles Lawton, Esq formerly of Portsmouth, (R. I.) aged 76 years.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1831. FEBRUARY.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High water	Moon rises
26 Saturday,	6 26	5 34	7 54	5 39
27 Sunday,	6 25	5 35	8 41	6 44
28 Monday,	6 24	5 36	9 26	7 44
MARCH 1. Tues	6 23	5 37	10 11	8 44
2 Wednesday,	6 22	5 38	10 56	9 45
3 Thursday	6 21	5 39	11 39	10 42
4 Friday,	6 20	5 40	0 24	11 38

Full Moon 26th day, 0h. 5 min. in Afternoon.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED,

Saturday, Feb. 19.—Sch'r Susan & Mary Snow, 45 days from Newbern bound to New-York, having experienced a succession of gales, in which part of deck load, boat, sails, &c.—Feb. 3d, lat. 34, long. 72, spoke British ship Cumberland, 61 days from Liverpool for Baltimore, and was supplied with provisions.

Monday Feb. 21.—brig Albert, Dayton, of New-York, 14 days from Matanzes for Providence.—Left there Feb. 6th, Brigs Agile, Storey, for Boston in 2 days; Trio for Portland in 4; Marengo for New-York in 15; James, and New Columbia for Warren in 3.—Feb. 8th lat. 26, long. 70, spoke Brig Album 8 days from Mobile for Boston.

Schrs Senator Waite, and William, York, 20 days from Portland; Mercator, York, 20 days from Charleston; Charles & Samuel, Parker, from Prospect, Me. and Ann, Kennedy 39 days from Murfreesboro'; Wave, Howard, from Boston—all for New-York.

Sch'r President Wood, 44 days from Baltimore for Providence.

Thursday, Feb. 24.—Brig Enterprize, Bowen, 16 days from Havana bound to Providence. Sailed Feb. 7th, in co. with ship Elbe, Stanhope, and brig Rowena, Merrill, for Matanzas; Beaver, Humphreys, for Portland: Hammond, Ward, for New-York; and Sch'r Clito, Chapman, for this port.—Came out under convoy of U. S schr Shark.—Left there, Ships Charlotte, Church, loading for Bristol: Roger Williams, Mosher, disc.: Brigs Busy, Hatch; Syphax, Cobb, and Mary Ann, Norris, all of Providence; Volga, Nickerson, and Maria Theresa, Gifford, for Boston: Washington, Robinson, and Florida, Allen, arrived the 5th, in 30 days from Portland; Sch'rs Clara Fisher, Austin, and Minos, Dennis, arrived the 5th, from this port: sloop Portsmouth, Munro, arrived the 1st, in 6 days from Balize.—Ship Newport, Vaughan, sailed the 5th for New-Orleans.

Brig Laurel, Remington, 46 days from Savannah for Providence, having been blown off the coast, and experienced severe weather—lost part of the deck load.—Feb. 12th, lat. 37, long. 72, spoke ship Hannibal from London for New-York, and was supplied with beef and bread: Feb. 16th, spoke sch'r Washington, 38 days from Martinique for Plymouth, N. C. could obtain no provisions, being in want themselves: Feb. 19th, spoke schr Mayflower, Wallace, 41 days from Charleston for Baltimore, and obtained 1 bag sugar and 400 wt. rice, but was obliged to boil it in salt water, having no fresh. Feb. 22d, spoke brig Hope's Delight, from Norfolk, and was supplied with water and provisions.—Same day, spoke brig Pilot, Fisher, 3 days from Boston for Philadelphia.

Brig Horizon, Carr, 8 days from Savannah for Providence.—Sailed in co. with ship Tamerline and brig Havre, for Havre: Union of Providence for Amsterdam, and Waltham for Liverpool.

Schr Clito, Chapman, 17 days from Havana with molasses to G. Engs.—Feb. 7th, lat. 24, long. 79, spoke schr Cherub, 35 days from Newburyport for New-Orleans, who had spoken 3 days previous, brig Betsey, Luther, of Swanzey, Ms. for Havana, with the loss of deck load in a gale: Feb. 20th, lat. 37, long. 75, spoke schr Maria Jane, Allen, 25 days from Fall River for Charleston, and supplied them with provisions and water.

Schr Eliza, Sheffield, of Fairfield, 42 days from Charleston for New-York, having had a succession of gales, and for 37 days was between the lat. of 36 and 39, and saw only one vessel—lost some of the sails and rigging, and was entirely out of provisions.

Sloop Mary, Heath, 16 hours from New-York.—Hoaxer, Winans, from do.

Friday, Feb. 25.—Ship Neptune, Richards, 68 days from South Atlantic Ocean, with 1300 bbls. whale & 80 sperm Oil, and 16,000 lbs. of whalebone, bound to New-London.—Spoke the following Whale Ships.—Sept. 10th, ship America of Bristol, no oil; 14th, Pacific of Nantucket, do.; 16th, Java of New-Bedford, 70 bbls.; 18th, Ann Maria of New-London, no oil; Oct. 2d, Hannibal of Sagharbor, 100 bls.; 9th, Columbus of Nantucket, 20 sperm; 11th, Enterprize of New-Bedford, no oil; 18th, Mentor of do. 3 whales; 27th Massachusetts of do. 300 bls; 31st, Herome, 300; Nov. 2d, Parthian of New-Bedford, 4 whales; 3d, Argonaut of Mystic, 600 bls.; 7th, Jasper of Marblehead, 3 whales; Mercator of N. Bedford 5 do.; 11th, Endeavour do. 450 bls.; 28th, Joannes of New London, 19 whales; Dec. 2d, Maryland, 16 do.; 6th, George Porter of New-Bedford, 1300 bls.; 10th, Atlas, Gardner, 1300; 16th, Laura, M'Kenzie, 1300.

Brig Hope's Delight, Hawes, 8 days from Norfolk for Providence.—Feb. 19th, off Cape of Virginia, 30 miles dis. spoke Brig George, 21 days from Boston, standing in, with loss of her foremast and maintopmast.

(*Evening*)—Brig Industry, 20 days from St. Barts. for New-Haven.

Sloop Hero, Munro, from New-York.

CLEARED,

Brig George, Lord, Mobile
Sloop Huntress, Dennis, New-York

MEMORANDA.

Below New-Orleans Feb. 2d, Brig Gov. Coddington, Rider, from this port.

At Mobile Jan. 26th, Schr Babcock, Northam, from this port.

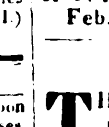
Sailed from Charleston Feb. 14th, Schrs Reaper, Southwick, Havana; Agues, Swasey, St. Augustine.

Steam-Boat Washington.

THE Steam-Boat WASHINGTON Capt. C. S. Townsend, will leave here THIS DAY, at half past 2 o'clock, for NEW-YORK.

February 26, 1831.

TO LET,



THE FARM on Conanicut, late belonging to D. LYMAN.—Possession given 25th of March. For terms, enquire of H. B. LYMAN Providence, or J. H. EASTON, Newport.

Feb. 23, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Middletown, Administrator on the Estate of

JOHN CHASE,

late of said Middletown, dec. and having given bond according to law, hereby requests all persons having demands against said estate, to present the same for settlement, and those indebted, to make payment without delay.

DAVID BUFFUM, *Adm'r.*

Middletown, 2d mo. 22d, 1831.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, Administrator on the Estate of

CHARLES HALL,

late of Middletown, deceased, and having accepted said trust, by giving bond as the law directs, requests all persons having any demands against said Estate, to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL S. PECKHAM, *Adm'r.*

Middletown Feb. 21. 1831.

GIN & COFFEE.

20 bbls. Phelps' Gin,

20 Bags COFFEE,

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN STEVENS & CO.

Newport, Feb. 26.

PRINTED CALICOES, FOR CASH.

Waterston Pray, & Co.

No. 6, KILBY-STREET, BOSTON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,

A GREAT Variety of PRINTED CALICOES and Coloured CAMBRICS, which they sell in lots to suit purchasers *at very low prices for Cash only.*

Boston, Feb. 22, 1831.

TILLEY,

HAS Just received a Lot of India Rubber SHOES.

February 26, 1831.

TO LET,

THE STORE in Thames-Street, occupied by Mr. *Abraham D. Tilley*, and next south of Mrs. Swinburne's.—For terms &c. apply to

SARAH TEW.

Newport, Feb. 26.

$50 Reward.

A DARING ROBBERY was committed on Tuesday evening, the 8th inst. by PAINE DOWNS, who took from the back of the Mail Sleigh, when at full speed, [illegible] of this City, a brown hair TRUNK [illegible] many very valuable Mathematical and Astronomical Instruments; [illegible] Manuscript Books and Papers, [illegible] to the Trigonometrical Survey of this State; also a Manuscript Map of the [illegible] and some Clothing.

This Trunk was the property of [illegible] Stevens, Esq. the Civil Engineer, now employed in making the Survey of this state.—The clothing was marked with his name, some of which has been found, with the name cut out; and a small part of the Instruments have been obtained.

Sufficient proof of the guilt of said *Paine Downs* has been procured, and the above Reward will be given for his apprehension, and recovery of the Instruments and Papers. He was in this City on Wednesday night, the 16th inst. and will probably go towards New-York, through Providence. He [illegible] inches high, blue eyes, [illegible] 21 years old. He left [illegible] ren street, in company with a [illegible] Elizabeth Brown, who pretend[illegible] She left a child 9 months old, with the mother of said Paine Downs at No. 65, Warren-street. They have been heard of near South Boston Bridge, and at some of the [illegible]

Apply to NATHANIEL BLAKE, Agent for the Stage Proprietors, at the Indian Queen Hotel, in Bromfield street.

Boston, Feb. 19, 1831.

Maine state Lottery, cl. 18

DRAWS THIS DAY.

$10,060 high't prize

Tickets $5—Parts in proportion.

Connecticut Lott'y, cla. 28

DRAWS ON TUESDAY.

$10,000 high't prize

Tickets $4—Parts in proportion.

TICKETS AND PARTS.

May be had at the Lottery Office of

S. CAHOONE,

Newport, Feb. 26.

Maine state Lott'y, cla. 18

DRAWS THIS DAY.

$10,000 high't prize

Tickets $5—parts in proportion.

Connecticut Lottery, cl. 28

DRAWS ON TUESDAY.

$10,000 high't prize

Tickets $4,—Parts in proportion.

FOR TICKETS AND PARTS,

Apply at the Old Truly Fortunate Office of

J. C. SHAW.

Newport, Feb. 26, 1831.

LIST of Combination Numbers drawn in

Maine State Lottery, Class 17, extra
14 37 2 13 20 12 54 27

Connecticut Lottery, class 17, extra.
37 59 46 4 8 33 42 7 [illegible]

Connecticut Lottery, No. 5
37 22 19 30 11 43 25 60 20

Cumberland & Oxford Lottery, class [illegible]
13 9 49 25 14 50 45 [illegible] 47

February 26, 1831.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive the claims of the Creditors against the Estate of

CAPT. PELEG CORY,

late of Tiverton, dec. represented insolvent, and six months from this date being allowed the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims, we will receive said claims at our respective dwellings, and a final meeting will be held at the store of George Almy, in said Tiverton, on Wednesday, the 10th of August next, at [illegible] o'clock A. M. for the purpose of closing the duties assigned us.

OTIS ALMY,
ROBERT GRAY, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM ALMY

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

PATIENCE CORY, *Adm'x.*

Tiverton, Feb. 7, 1831.

AUCTIONS.

This Day, Feb. 26th,

At 11 o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Auction on STEVENS' Wharf, for the benefit of whom it may concern,

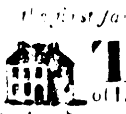
ONE square Mainsail,—one fore spencer,—one foretopsail,—one Jib, and some running rigging,—late belonging to Brig Adeline, Capt. Nichols. Conditions, Cash.

J. C. SHAW, *Auc'r.*

Newport, Feb. 26.

Monday, March 14,

At 11 o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Auction, on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day after,



THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling House and Lot of Land, at the corner of Washington Square and Spring-street, commonly called the *Lawton House.* Conditions made known at the time and place of Sale.

WM. LOVIE, *Auc'r.*

Newport, Feb 26.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE

Saturday, March 5th

At [illegible] o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction (if fair, if not, on the [illegible]) at the Farm in Middletown, [illegible] occupied by Charles Hall, deceased.

67 SHEEP; 2 Yoke Oxen; 4 Cows; 2 Heifers, two years old; 2 yearlings; 1 Horse and 5 Hogs.—A quantity of Hay, corn and rye.—*Also*, One Cart and some farming utensils.

SAMUEL S. PECKHAM, *Adm'r.*

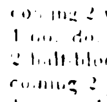
Middletown, Feb. 2[illegible]

Valuable Stock at Auction

S. FOWLER GARDNER [illegible] the Farm [illegible] proved by [illegible] at Public Auction on TUESDAY, March [illegible] o'clock A. M. [illegible] the first fair day after,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SAID FARM,

viz:



350 Sheep, [illegible] mixed Merino [illegible] Saxony, [illegible] yoke of working Oxen, [illegible] Steers; 1 Durham short horn Bull, coming 2 years old, 1 [illegible] 1 [illegible] do. Heifer, coming 3 years [illegible] 2 half blood do. Cows; [illegible] do. Heifers coming 2 years old, 15 native Cows, [illegible] 1 horse, 1 [illegible] together with the Farming [illegible] ox carts, 1 horse cart, [illegible] ploughs, 3 yokes, iron [illegible] grindstones, &c. Conditions [illegible] Sale.

WM. LOVIE, [illegible]

Newport, Feb. 1[illegible]

On Thursday, March 17th

[illegible]

5 COWS, [illegible] yoke of Oxen, [illegible] steers [illegible] ox Carts, [illegible] [illegible] a small quantity of [illegible] sds, and a variety of [illegible] Conditions at the Sale.

WM. LOVIE, Auc'r.

Newport, Feb. 12.

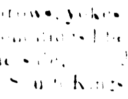
ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Auction, at the Farm [illegible] *James R. D[illegible]* of Middletown [illegible] [illegible] one and two years [illegible] with [illegible] ploughs, harrows and chains [illegible] bedding, [illegible] looking glasses [illegible] bushels Corn, one [illegible] and stocks of [illegible] commence at [illegible]

JOHN [illegible]

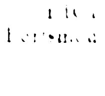
Jamestown, [illegible]

On TUESDAY, March [illegible] [illegible] A. M. [illegible] Wm. R. [illegible]



20 Young [illegible] working [illegible] old; 20 Sheep [illegible] Cooking Stove [illegible] harrows, yokes, chains [illegible] Conditions liberal [illegible] the sale. [illegible] South Kingstown [illegible]

FOUND.



[illegible]

[illegible] RICHARD SHERMAN [illegible]

Portsmouth, Feb [illegible]

NEW GOODS
At Tilley's,

HE is Selling them at the lowest possible prices, and invites his Friends & Customers to give him a call before they purchase. The prices of a few articles are mentioned below, and all his Goods (having a complete Assortment) proportionably Cheap, viz—

LEGHORNS from 5s to 4s each flat,
Elegant Shawls at all prices,
Nice white Lace 6-4 wide, 7s6 to 9s per yd.
Nice black do. 5 & 6-4 do. 9s to 15 per yd.
Superb Bedtickings 20 cents per yard,
No. 24 Tapes, for only 25 cents a doz.
More of 4-4 Bleached Cottons, at 9d,

With at least one thousand other articles.
Among them, 21 Pieces of Broadcloth, of every color and quality, and Two or Three pieces a little damaged, to be sold at a reduced price.

Newport, April 30.

WOOL CARDING, AND CLOTH DRESSING.

THE Subscriber informs his old Customers and the public, that he continues, at his manufacturing establishment in Portsmouth, to Card Sheep's Wool of all grades.

CLOTH DRESSING.

He continues to *Dye and Dress* Woollen Cloths of every description, with real *Indigo Blue*, and all other colors required.

He will also manufacture Wool into Yarn or Cloth, which will be done with despatch in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

... Articles intended to be sent to the ... may be left with *Job Sherman*, ... Chase's wharf, in Newport; *Seaford Almy*, Little Compton; ... Tiverton; or *Jeremiah Gifford*, Bristol-ferry.

... 4, 1829.

NEW-YORK JOURNAL of COMMERCE
EVENING EDITION.

... of the Journal of Commerce is published *Daily*, and sent by the ... and Northern Mails, and the ... Mail to the East. This edition ... news received by the Mails, and ... arrived at this port, and a notice ... transactions in New-York Market ... whenever they possess interest, down to 2 ... The Editors have established a ... correspondence, with all the ... commercial cities in the world. They ... sailing Schooner, built in Baltimore ... for them, besides row boats, the ... maintained at an annual expense of more ... *thousand dollars*, and devoted exclusively ... use, by which ships are frequently ... the distance of fifty, and sometimes ... from the city. All the arrangements ... establishment are upon the most ... expense, and possess an efficiency ... constitutes the Journal of Commerce ... twice a day, a channel of news ... and Commercial, surpassed by ... to be found in this city. Full ... received by foreign arrivals ... frequently sent off 24 hours ... boats' letters by the same vessel ... Post Office.

... critical state of the markets ... every reason to believe will ... at least for some months, merchants ... will find this the ... correspondence ... established.

... the winter, when the Northern ... start in the morning, the ... forwarded, so that Subscribers ... morning and evening paper ... the news throughout ... possible hour.

... payable in advance. ... may be forwarded by ... charge of the Editors.— ... of Commerce $4, Mercantile ... $3.

HALE & HALLOCK

New-York, N...

INK POWDER.

M... INK POWDER ...

... 1823.

...

O. CARR Cashier.

... March ... 1827 ... & ... the Ink ...

... FORD ...

... for Sale by Wm & ... and ... Newport.

TAKEN UP,

ON ... the ... Boat ... of Con... MAINSAIL ... The Owner, by proving ... charges may ... CARTER.

ALE & PORTER BREWERY.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his BEST **ALE**, in Bbls. and half Bbls. warranted equal to any imported.—*Also*, TABLE ALE, for families, in 10 gallon kegs, half bbls. and barrels, delivered free of expence to any part of the Town. The price of Strong Ale is $6 per bbl. and $3 per half bbl.—Table Ale at $4 per bbl. and smaller quantities in the same proportion.

Yeast may be had at the following Stores, viz.
Thos. S. Stanhope's, Broad-Street.
J. B. Atkinson's, opposite the State House.
John Goff's, Thurston house, Spring-street.
Wm. Goff's, corner of Gardiner's Wharf.
John I. Bailey's, in the back street.

Retailers may be supplied by application at the Brewery, where orders for ALE are received. **THOMAS EVANS.**

Newport, Dec. 18, 1830.

$200 REWARD.

AT A TOWN COUNCIL, Holden at Newport, Feb. 7, 1831.

WHEREAS an attempt was made on the night of the 30th ult. to set fire to the Dwelling House in Broad-Street, the residence of Mr. Thomas G. Pitman, jun. which was fortunately discovered in time to save the building from destruction. For the purpose of bringing to punishment the perpetrator or perpetrators of so daring an outrage, the TOWN COUNCIL of said Town, hereby offer a Reward of *Two Hundred Dollars*, to be paid on information and prosecution to conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries.—Ordered, that the foregoing be published in the Herald of the Times, Rhode-Island Republican, and Newport Mercury. *By order*,
B. B. HOWLAND, *Clerk*

$100 Reward.

WHEREAS an attempt was made on the night of the 30th ult. to set Fire to the Dwelling House in Broad-Street, owned by the Subscriber, and occupied by T. G. PITMAN, jun. which was fortunately discovered in time to save the building from destruction.

In order to bring the person or persons guilty of the above wicked and malicious deed to condign punishment, I do hereby offer a Reward of *One Hundred Dollars*, for any information which may result in the conviction of the incendiary, or any of his accomplices.
THOMAS G. PITMAN.
Newport, Feb. 4.

ASSIGNEE'S LAST NOTICE.

HAVING some time since received separate and distinct Assignments of the property and effects of ANDERSON & ALGER, WILLIAM MOORE, JOHN S. WEEDEN, and ANN MARSHALL, of Newport, and ASA GRAY, of Tiverton, for the benefit of their several and respective creditors; and it being necessary that those several concerns should be brought to a speedy close—Notice is therefore hereby given to those who shall remain indebted to either of the above named Trusts on the 25th inst. that IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER suits will be commenced against them, indiscriminately.
HENRY Y. CRANSTON.
Newport, Nov. 20.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Jamestown, Commissioners to receive ... of the Creditors against the Estate of *JAMES R. DOCKRAY*, late of Jamestown, dec. represented insolvent, and six months from the date being allowed, we will receive said claims at our respective dwellings, and will meet to decide on said ... the last Monday of May, 1831, at ... at the inn of Capt. Thomas R. C... in said Jamestown.

ARNOLD HAZARD,
JOSEPH N. AUSTIN, } *Commiss'rs*
CALEB F. WEAVER.

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
JOHN D BROWN, *Adm'r.*
Jamestown, Nov. 23, 1830.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate ... of the Town of Newport, Commissioners to receive ... claims of the Creditors against the Estate of **ANDREW V. ALLEN**, late of ... represented insolvent and six months from the ... hereof being ... for receiving said claims, we will ... at the Store of E. W. Lawton on the 1st Tuesdays in Jan. March and May and on Saturday the 4th June, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose aforesaid.

EDWARD W. LAWTON,
ROBERT B. CRANSTON, } *Commiss'rs*
ROBERT P. LEE.

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
SAMUEL ALLEN
SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, } *Adm'rs*
Newport Dec. 6, 1830.

NOTICE,

ALL Persons having demands against the late Firm of S. & G. BOWEN, are requested to present them for settlement, and all indebted to said Firm, to make immediate payment to
GEORGE BOWEN,
Surviving Partner.
Newport, Oct ..., 1829.

John B. Newton,

Respectfully informs his Friends and Customers.

THAT he has Removed, and recommenced his Business at No. **153**, *THAMES-STREET*, formerly occupied by Gibbs & Channing—and nearly opposite his old stand.

JUST OPENED, A fine assortment of GOODS, adapted to the Season.

He returns his thanks to his Customers for their patronage heretofore—and hopes by unremitted attention to business, and their wishes, to merit a continuance.

Newport, Dec. 18, 1830.

FLAXSEED.

ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be paid in CASH for good Clean FLAXSEED, delivered at the Store of
E. W. LAWTON.
Newport, Oct. 9, 1830.

GEORGE KNOWLES

On Chase's Wharf, (between the Ferry and Horse-Boat Wharves,)

OFFERS FOR SALE,

40 Hhds. of first quality Retailing MOLASSES, new crop; 200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; 30 bbls. Pork; 50 quintals Codfish.—Grain of all kinds; Flour by the Bbl.; Good Butter; Cheese, and GROCERIES in general—all of which will be Sold cheap for Cash or approved credit.

Newport, March 20.

REMOVAL

PELEG CHAPMAN,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed from his old stand on Banister's wharf, to No. 53 Spring-street, (next north of the house of *David Rodman*,) where he intends keeping a General Assortment of GROCERIES, Country Produce, &c. as Cheap as can be purchased at any Store

Newport, Sept 11, 1830.

☞ My Friends will please to take Notice if they do not wish to be led away. ☜

PARDON WHITE,

STILL continues to furnish the Store No. 95 Corner of Market square, formerly kept by *Benjamin Marsh, jr. & Co.* with all kinds of BOOTS & SHOES of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms. All kinds of Boots and Shoes will be manufactured to order, by the best workmen, and warranted good.—Rips mended *gratis*, and repairing done at short notice.—He feels grateful for past favors, and solicits a continuation of the custom of his friends and the public.

Newport, April 3.

HOWARD-STREET HOUSE.

THE Subscriber who formerly kept a Public House in the town of Providence, informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to the City of Boston, and has taken the Howard Street House, formerly improved by Mrs. Catherine Carpenter, and of late years by Mr. William Smith as a Public Boarding-House.

The House is situated in the centre of the City, has recently been repaired and enlarged, and furnished with new furniture, and is open for the reception of steady boarders and transient Company, both Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Subscriber invites the patronage of his Friends, the former patrons of the House, and Strangers visiting the City.

GOOD STABLING FOR HORSES.

Horses, Gigs and Hackney Coaches are kep in readiness for the accommodation of Travellers. SANFORD HORTON.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1830.

Genteel Boarding,

NO. **123** *THAMES-STREET.*

AVIS C. MUMFORD,

CONTINUES to accommodate her Friends as formerly, and having made many improvements for their convenience and comfort, solicits a share of patronage. Her stand being *Central*, near the water, and remarkably airy, is well adapted for all who may visit Newport for business, pleasure or health.

The Stores in front of said Establishment are still occupied by Mrs. FOWLER and SARAH R. MUMFORD, where the MANTUA-MAKING and MILLENARY Business are still attended to, and where the ...west Fashions are regularly received

Newport, June 26.

Boarding-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to Newport, and taken the New three-story HOUSE in Broad-street, near the State House, where he will accommodate *BOARDERS* on reasonable terms;—Every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with their custom, to render their stay agreeable.

JOSEPH FISH.

Newport, 1st of 5th mo. 1830.

FOUND.

DRIFTED on the eastern shore of Connanicut Island, near the ferry on the 15th inst. a green bottom boat about 10 feet keel, the owner by proving property and paying charges may have the same.

GEORGE W. CARR.

Jamestown, Dec. 6th 1830.

Beef, Flour, &c.

150 Bbls. of Boston Mess No. 1 & 2 BEEF.—50 do. Codfish
100 Quintals CODFISH
200 bbls. Philadelphia and Baltimore FLOUR.
50 do. first quality Pilot Bread
200 bushels Cadiz Salt,
300 boxes and half boxes No. 1 & 2 Boston Soap,
Pork, Lard, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c.

For Sale on Dean's Wharf, by
JOSHUA SAYER.
Newport, Dec. 25.

MOLASSES.

150 Hhds of first rate Retailing MOLASSES, for Sale by
GEORGE BOWEN.
Newport, Jan. 29.

GRANITE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Subscriber until the 1st day of March next, for the delivery at Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, R. I. of

1,000 PERCHES OF GRANITE

The Stones must be of large size and durable quality, and split with good beds and faces. A sample, which will be referred to in all inspections, may be seen at the Fort. They are to be delivered on one of the wharfs at the Fort, between the 1st day of April and the 31st day of December, 1831.

Proposals will be received for any part of the above quantity, not less than 500 perches.

JOS. G. TOTTEN, Lt. Col. Eng's. Brevet Col.

Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, January 10th, 1831.

☞ The publishers of the New-Bedford, Taunton, and Fall River papers; Providence Patriot and American; and of the Stonington, New-London, Middletown, and Hartford, (Conn.) will please give the above notice 4 insertions, and forward their accounts.

BRICKS Wanted.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st day of March next, for the supply at Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, R. I. of

1,000 000 COMMON BRICKS.

These Bricks must be cast in moulds of such size as to average when burned, 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 1-4 inches. They must be of the best quality of Merchantable bricks. The proportion of almon, or pale Bricks, must not exceed one eighth of the whole; and no soft, or very pale bricks, will be received. The proportion of arch bricks must not exceed one eighth of the whole; and none of these that are much warped will be received. The proportion of broken bricks must not exceed 2 per cent. At least 50,000 to be delivered by the 1st day of June next, and the remainder in the course of the summer and autumn of the year, at such periods as may best suit the convenience of the Contractor—provided there be always on hand the supply requisite for the progress of the work.

Should any persons desire to furnish the stated number of Bricks, of a size different from that given above, they will please to accompany their proposals with a statement of the length, breadth, and thickness, of a well burned brick of the kind they wish to supply.

Before forming the contract, a fair sample will be required to be deposited in the Engineer Office at Fort Adams, which should it prove satisfactory, will govern in the inspection of the several deliveries.

Payments will be made, if required, on each cargo duly inspected and received.

All communications touching this subject, to be directed to Brevet Col. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN, U. S. Engineers, Newport.

Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, January 10th, 1831.

☞ The publishers of the Portland, Bath, Gardiner, Hallowell, Wiscasset, Thomaston, Bucksport, Bangor, and Belfast, (Maine) papers; the Portsmouth N. H. papers; Newburyport and Salem (Mass.) papers; Boston Patriot; Taunton, New-Bedford, and Fall-River, (Mass.) papers; Stonington, New-London, Middletown, and Hartford, Conn. papers; N. Y. Courier and Enquirer; Journal of Commerce; N. Y. American, and of the Newburgh N. Y. papers, will please give the above 4 insertions, and forward their accounts.

NOTICE

I HAVE this day received from Mrs. ANN MARSHALL, of the town and county of Newport, Widow, an Assignment of all her property and Estate, in trust for the benefit of her Creditors: They are therefore requested to present their claims within three months from the date hereof, as immediately after the expiration of that term, a dividend of her effects will be declared, and paid upon such demands as shall be received and allowed within that time. All persons indebted to Ann Marshall, are requested to make payment without delay to H. Y. CRANSTON, *Assignee.*

Newport, Dec. 9, 1830.

NOTICE,

THE Subscribers hereby gives notice, That they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Administrators, (with the Will annexed,) on the Estate of **MARY TEW**, late of Middletown, single woman, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs,—They therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's Estate to make immediate payment;—and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit them for settlement to

GIDEON BARKER,
ELIPHAZ BARKER, } *Admin'rs*

Middletown, January 20, 1831.

25 Boxes & 50 half

Boxes of Bunch RAISINS, *for family use*,—and fresh MALAGA GRAPES. Just received by

A. MUNRO.

ALSO,

NEW RICE,
FLOUR,—BUCK-WHEAT,
AND MANY SEASONABLE
FRUITS.

Newport, Dec. 18.

For Sale,

THAT pleasantly situated FARM in Portsmouth west side of the Island, 6 miles from Newport, (formerly called the Shrieve, or Johnston place) containing about 50 Acres of good Land, with a two-story Dwelling-House, new barn and other out buildings thereon, and two valuable orchards. The Farm is bounded by the west shore, and has a valuable privilege for sea manure.—For terms, &c. which will be liberal, apply to
JAMES CHACE.
Middletown, 2d of 1st mo. 1830.

STOLEN.

ON the evening of the 19th of Nov. from my horse and chaise, while standing at the door of Peleg S. Thompson, in Newport, one bridle, leading reins, 2 cushions and a foot mat—Whoever will give information of the same, or of the thief or thieves, so that they shall be brought to justice shall be rewarded.
SAMUEL S. PECKHAM.
Middletown Dec. 10, 1830.

JUJUBE PASTE.

THIS Article has long been used in France and Italy, as a Remedy for Coughs, Colds. In sympathetic Coughs, or such arise from irritation in the throat and lungs it is said to be uncommonly efficacious ... obtained from a species of Plum, the ... according to Linnaeus of the *Rhamnus ... phus*, and instead of being a Paste, is more ... properly speaking, a dried Jelly, which ... is ... pleasant to the taste, is like the ... zenge, to be gradually dissolved in the m...

... For Sale at the Sign of the *GOOD SAMARITAN*, 3d door South of Market ... Newport, R. I. where Customers may ... times be supplied with a general Assortment ... DRUGS & MEDICINES, and a ... number of *PATENT MEDICINES* Wholesale or Retail) not generally ... retailing establishments.

... PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS ... *filled.*

... TEETH carefully EXTRACTED ... neatly cleaned, or filled with FOIL or GOLD ... may be requested.

ALSO FOR SALE, Potter's Catholicon ... Denarcatized Laudanum—The Ointment ... Tincture of Iodine—Gordacks Physical ... —A general Assortment of the KINDRED ... DICINES, such as Relfe's Febrifuge ... Albion Corn Plaster—Dumfries ... W. Relfe's Anti-Bilious Pills, &c. ... Castor Oil by the single ... Epsom and Glauber's Salts, by the pound or hundred.—And a great Variety of ... at Retail, or put up by the Dozen ... or the accommodation of Retailers.

Newport, Sept. 16.

VEGETABLE CERATE

HAIR Restorative and preserver Vegetable CERATE; simple in ... ture and wonderful in its operation. ... portant discovery of a Vegetable ... capable of restoring and preserving the ... was accidentally made by an individual ... has neither the capacity, nor the disposition ... practice deception or fraud. The ... ance ... placed on the efficacy ... of the Vegetable Cerate, and not only ... ing and preventing the falling off of the ... but in producing the neatest lustre ... ness of it imaginable; and the public ... assured that its effects will be clearly ... tested in the course of a short time ... newal of a vigorous growth of the hair ... effectually preventing its coming out ... off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to ... and excite the energies of the capillary ... which constitute those organs that secrete ... matter forming the hair; these, like ... organs of the animal body, which have ... a state of dormancy or disease, may be ... to their healthy action, and perform ... functions assigned them by nature.

☞ The above Cerate is for Sale ... Office as Agents for the Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S FAMILY PILLS

THESE Pills have been for many ... high and increasing estimation ... venient, safe and effectual purgative ... well suited to persons of a bilious habit ... are gentle and certain in their operation ... afford a speedy relief to those headaches ... other numerous disagreeably symptoms ... ant on a disordered state of the stomach ... bowels. Many instances are attested ... potency in the cure of the piles, and ... been successfully employed for the ... and removal of dropsical swellings. ... have long been acquainted with the ... this medicine, which may be taken ... exposed situations, and with any diet ... efficient in the sudden removal of that ... cotiveness, to which persons of their ... are liable; and in all cases where ... but not violent medicine is indicated ... any, it is believed, who have once ... pills have ever afterwards neglected ... themselves with a supply on going ... They are likewise highly esteemed ... be safely used, by women before and ... finement.

☞ None are genuine without the ... of T. M. & L. THOMPSON, by whom ... are prepared and sold at *Warren, R.*

☞ For Sale, wholesale and ... at the *Sign of the Good Samaritan* ... door South of Market Square, N... R. I. where may be constantly ... very general *Assortment of ... MEDICINES*

Newport, Jan. 29